

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND

PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM

The National Archives Trust Fund was established to receive and administer gifts of money, securities, or other personal property for the benefit of the activities of the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) of the General Services Administration, as approved by the Trust Fund Board. Principally, the monies collected were from:

- Sales of reproductions of records in the National Archives, Presidential Libraries, and the Federal Records Centers;
- Sales of reproductions of audiovisual materials produced by or for the Federal Government by the National Audiovisual Center;
- Sales of publications and souvenirs in the National Archives Building and Presidential Libraries; and
- Admission fees to Presidential Library museums.

AUTHORITY FOR THE PROGRAM

The National Archives Trust Fund Board Act of July 9, 1941, 55 Stat. 581, initially granted authority for the program under 44 U.S.C. 2301-2308. Later, two of the more important legislative developments authorized proceeds from sales of microfilm reproductions, publications and reproductions of records or historical documents housed at the Archives, and admission fees to Presidential library museum rooms to be deposited to the Trust Fund under 44 U.S.C. 2108 and 2112. (P.L. 90-620, Act of October 22, 1968, Sec 1).

HISTORY OF THE PROGRAM

The Board of the Trust Fund was authorized in 1941 by the same Act establishing the Fund, and originally consisted of the Archivist of the United States as Chairman, together with the Chairmen of the House and Senate Library Committees. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 812) abolished these two Library Committees and transferred their NARS Trust Fund functions to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the Senate Civil Service Committee. These committee chairmen then became members of the Trust Fund Board. The basic Act was amended by an Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 1026), providing that fees for reproductions furnished by the Archivist "shall be paid into, administered, and expended as a part of the National Archives Trust Fund created by Section 5 of the National Archives Trust Fund Board Act."

On July 1, 1949, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act incorporated the National Archives into the General Services Administration. It was in the joint resolution of August 12, 1955 (69 Stat. 695), that Congress authorized the acceptance and establishment of Presidential libraries, and provided that the GSA Administrator could accept gifts and bequests of money or property, collect fees for admission to library exhibit areas and for reproductions of historical materials, and to deposit such gifts and fees into the National Archives Trust Fund to be administered as part of that Fund for the benefit of the library concerned. Such funds were available for administrative and custodial expenses as the Administrator may determine.

An act of March 15, 1958 (72 Stat. 34), shifted the administration of the earlier established Franklin D. Roosevelt Library to the National Archives and Records Service and officially designated it the first Presidential Library. This act also effected the transfer of the functions and the Board of Trustees of that Library to the National Archives Trust Fund Board.

Title 44 of the United States Code, enacted as positive law on October 22, 1968 (82 Stat. 1238), repealed the legislation originally giving birth in 1941 to the Trust Fund Board. Since then, legislation relating to the Trust Fund Board appears in Chapter 23, sections 2108 and 2112 of Title 44. In 1976, a rules change (H. Res. 988) transferred legislative jurisdiction of the National Archives from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to the Government Operations Committee. Accordingly, Public Law 94-391, August 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 1192) amended section 2301 of Title 44 U.S.C. by changing the membership of the National Archives Trust Fund Board from the Chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to the Chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations.

The basic structure of the Trust Fund was significantly changed by the passage of HR 12915 in 1978. As a consequence of a change in Senate Committee organization, the statutory Senate position of the Board has become vacant. The Senate Committee on Government Operations concluded that the continued appropriateness of congressional participation on such a Board was highly questionable under the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers. Thus, the Board membership was changed, with the Archivist continuing to serve as Chairman, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the National Endowment of the Humanities replacing the congressional members.

Several key operational changes also resulted from recommendations made in audits performed by the General Accounting Office (GAO), the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), and GSA's Inspector General's Office:

- Restricted use of the Trust Fund "excepted" hiring authority, and converted employees performing duties similar to NARS employees with competitive status. The conversion resulted in paying for Trust Fund services from the Operating Expenses, NARS reimbursable account, rather than the Trust Fund account. Positions that remained in the Trust Fund were for marketing, accounting, cash handling, and special projects.
- Development and installation of a new nationwide accounting system to respond to the concerns of GAO and to be fully compatible with the GSA accounting system (NEAR). System design began in April 1981 with an operational date of February 1982. The new system provided income and expense reports and product sales reports organized by time period and department, and was comparable to fund control systems used by private sector commercial marketing operations. The new system was responsible for significant improvements in cash management, income expense and control, and management information.

On April 1, 1985, the Trust Fund, along with all other NARS accounts, was transferred to the newly-created National Archives and Records Administration, pursuant to Pub. L. 98-497.

OBLIGATIONS AND OUTLAYS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Outlays</u>
1950	\$ 12	\$ 5
1951	8	8
1952	13	12
1953	35	-5
1954	34	-12
1955	53	5
1956	47	-12
1957	47	-8
1958	145	11
1959	149	-5
1960	178	-39
1961	387	-49
1962	326	-25
1963	406	4
1964	538	-19
1965	555	-4
1966	679	-181
1967	704	-229
1968	853	-92
1969	1,240	-178
1970	2,735	23
1971	3,530	263
1972	4,541	-873
1973	4,490	-1,135
1974	5,308	-679
1975	5,718	-249
1976	6,525	-479
TQ	1,284	-149
1977	6,845	345
1978	6,926	-806
1979	9,777	592
1980	10,985	2,044
1981	10,162	-522
1982	10,314	-957
1983	11,057	-515
1984	9,098	-376
1985	(Data not available: NARS independence)	

EMPLOYMENT DATA

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Average Employment</u>	<u>Average GS Grade</u>	<u>Average GS Salary</u>	<u>Average WB Salary</u>
1950	2	2	-	\$1,933	-
1951	2	2	3.0	2,890	-
1952	2	2	3.5	3,303	-
1953	3	2	3.3	3,372	-
1954	5	4	3.2	3,411	-
1955	7	7	4.6	3,704	-
1956	7	7	4.6	4,129	-
1957	8	8	4.1	3,873	-
1958	16	16	4.8	4,229	-
1959	22	25	5.0	4,559	-
1960	23	24	5.1	4,615	-
1961	35	32	4.7	4,739	-
1962	36	33	4.7	4,750	\$4,784
1963	51	44	4.6	4,912	4,982
1964	51	49	4.9	5,137	5,325
1965	52	48	5.2	5,602	5,294
1966	65	55	5.0	5,796	5,949
1967	66	66	5.2	6,024	6,531
1968	86	84	5.0	5,906	6,833
1969	75	88	5.4	6,712	6,538

1970	119	98	5.7	8,099	7,013
1971	169	186	5.2	8,043	8,054
1972	187	206	5.5	8,212	7,790
1973	198	192	4.8	8,482	8,247
1974	214	237	5.10	8,296	8,307
1975	229	226	5.47	6,986	8,355
1976	222	237	5.49	10,443	10,678
1977	225	230	5.69	10,578	10,908
1978	210	207	5.74	12,093	12,526
1979	180	219	5.99	14,218	14,636
1980	190	231	6.19	14,669	14,521
1981	192	212	6.20	16,408	17,138
1982	144	197	6.69	16,914	19,343
1983	44	89			
1984	46	91			
1985					

(Data not shown in Budget)

(Information not available: NARS independence)